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Two-way attack in Uganda

NAIROBI, Feb. 28 (R)—Ugandan exile sources in Kenya said today the key regional centre of Masaka in Southern Uganda had fallen to an invading force from Tanzania—despite President Idi Amin's claims to the contrary. The sources said the important garrison town of Mbarara, to the west of Masaka had also been captured by the invaders, who are carrying out a retaliatory action for Uganda's occupation of a slice of Tanzanian land last October. There were unconfirmed reports that the invading force has started to move north towards the Ugandan capital Kampala, 140 kilometres from Masaka. In Dar Es Salaam, President Nyerere said tonight: "As far as we are concerned the conflict could end even tomorrow if our conditions are met." He denied that Tanzania was bent on toppling President Amin. He said removing President Amin was "the exclusive right of the people of Uganda."

U.S. trade deficit widens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (R)—America's trade deficit with the world widened significantly in January to \$3.1 billion, the Commerce Department said today. The deficit, which was \$2.8 billion in December, was the result of a new method of calculating the figures. The Commerce Department said that under the old method, the deficit in January would have been \$1.88 billion from \$2.04 billion in December. The new method is unlikely to change the overall picture, according to Commerce Department. It said the deficit for the whole of 1978 was the same under both calculations — a record \$28.4 billion. The changes in presenting the data are largely technical, affecting the way in which seasonal adjustments—which take into account holidays, weather and other factors—affect overall trade figures.

Fighting between two Yemens continues Arabs push efforts to end bloodshed

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (Agencies)—Arab diplomats today began efforts to end fighting on the border between North and South Yemen as neighbouring Saudi Arabia ordered all its soldiers on leave to report to their units.

From Syria, Iraq and Jordan, Arab diplomats are pushing for a ceasefire. The Arab League is expected to hold an emergency meeting in Amman today. Saudi Arabia has ordered all its soldiers on leave to report to their units.

Minister Mohammad Salem Basandwa, that Jordan would do its utmost to bring the fighting between the two Yemens to an end. As the Arab envoys arrived in Sanaa, capital of North Yemen, the foreign ministers of Kuwait and Bahrain and a representative of Oman met Saudi officials in Riyadh.

Lebanon also joined other Arab states in appealing to North and South Yemen to cease fire immediately and accept Arab mediation.

An official announcement today said the "cabinet discussed the conflict and stressed the need for resolving the crisis in a brotherly spirit and within the framework of Arab solidarity."

President Elias Sarkis had interrupted the weekly cabinet session to receive a South Yemeni envoy who delivered to him a message from President Abdul-Fattah Ismail.

The envoy, Communication Minister Mahmoud Oshaish, who arrived earlier today from Abu Dhabi, told reporters the message dealt with "the current developments in both sectors of Yemen."

He said he hoped difficulties facing the two Yemens would be overcome.

The recall of servicemen was ordered by the Saudi Defence Ministry.

It cancelled all leave for its armed forces.

Saudi Arabia had also decided to withdraw all 4,500 officers and men serving with the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) in Lebanon, the official Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

MENA quoted an official source in Riyadh as saying the recall of men from the ADF was coming at an appropriate time.

The Arabian Peninsula was witnessing a situation which threatened "the security and stability of the whole region", the source was quoted as saying.

In its statement cancelling leave, the Saudi Defence Ministry cited only "the present circumstances" as the reason for the move.

An emergency meeting of the Arab League Council will be held in Kuwait on Sunday to consider the Yemen situation, the organization announced.

League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad said in Riyadh that a large number of Arab foreign ministers had told him they would attend the Council meeting.

Mr. Riad said he hoped the two Yemens would respond to appeals by Arab countries for a ceasefire before the session.

Saudi Arabia has proposed a plan for ending the fighting, calling for an immediate ceasefire, withdrawal of both sides' forces to previous positions, an end to refugee and support for criminals from either side and acceptance of an Arab body to supervise implementation of the plan.

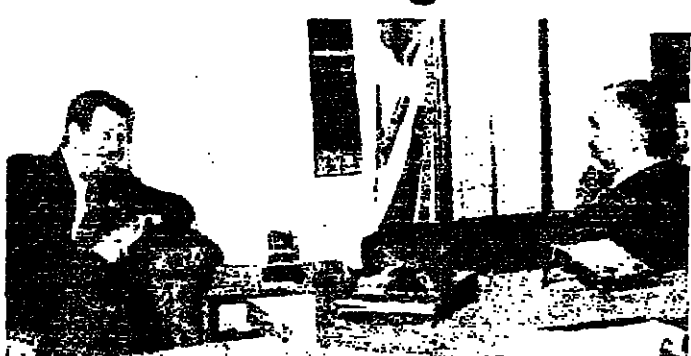
North and South Yemen have accused one another of starting the conflict.

The South says the fighting is an internal affair of the North and that South Yemeni forces are not involved.

Last night North Yemeni religious leaders called on their countrymen to launch a holy war (Jihad) against South Yemen which they said had abandoned Islam and embraced Marxism.

But North Yemen's Foreign Ministry proposed a referendum in the North and South on a future system of government.

Hussein invites Arafat to Jordan



His Majesty King Hussein receiving Mr. Farouk Al Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO's Political Department Wednesday.

By Serene Farraj
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 28 — His Majesty King Hussein has invited Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to visit Jordan "at the earliest possible opportunity," the official spokesman for the PLO, Mr. Abdul Muhsein Abu Maizar, told the Jordan Times today.

Mr. Abu Maizar, who is visiting Jordan as part of a PLO team headed by Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, described the meeting with King Hussein and Prime Minister Mudar Badran today as "positive."

"We are happy at the positive results of the visit. Our discussions will lead to practical consequences within the next few days," he added. He did not indicate whether this was a reference to Mr. Arafat's coming visit to Jordan or to some other developments.

"The clarity with which King Hussein outlined Jordan's position on the Camp David agreements, and the importance he attached to the practical implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions and to the evolution of Jordanian relations in a direction that would guarantee the interests of the two fraternal peoples—all this corresponded with and complemented the Palestinian position (on these issues). We are happy with the positive results of this visit," he added.

"Our meeting with the King was an important opportunity for us to convey to him the greetings of Mr. Arafat and the members of the Executive Committee of the PLO. We also conveyed to him the special significance which the Palestinian (National) Council attaches to the evolution of fraternal Palestinian-Jordanian relations."

"I can assure you that our discussions were successful and our visit has been successful. We not only sensed that the position was clear and the perspective on common issues affecting the destiny of the Jordanian people."

(Continued on page 2)

Dayan quotes Carter 'U.S. to reaccess Mideast policies'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (Agencies)—President Carter today expressed his deep sense of personal frustration over the failure to achieve a peace treaty agreement between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Carter, stunned by yesterday's rejection by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin of an invitation to come to the United States for talks with Egyptian leaders, was addressing a group of new U.S. governors last night.

He called the Middle East peace process "one of the most difficult, frustrating and discouraging experiences I have ever had."

The president continued: "It is just disgusting almost to feel that we are that close and can't quite get it... Both peoples yearn so deeply for peace. We have come so close to the consummation of a peace agreement and we still have some absolutely insignificant difficulties that are now creating apparently insurmountable obstacles," he said.

The President said he was concerned that if the negotiations were delayed "it will become increasingly difficult for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to stand in limbo where he is not part of the cohesive Arab world."

"He might be inclined to withdraw from the negotiations and go back and reestablish himself as part of the Arab world in a cohesive sense of brotherhood," Mr. Carter added.

The same opinion came from Alexandria, where Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil said today only "absolutely insignificant" details now held up a peace treaty with Israel.

"I think we have achieved a great deal that can become the basis for a real agreement," he said of his five days of talks at Camp David last week with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

His forecast—in stark contrast to a statement by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin today that "great issues" remained unresolved—came after a 90-minute talk with President Sadat.

Egypt, he said, would reassess and then declare its position after hearing from Mr. Carter the result of his planned talks tomorrow with Mr. Begin.

Dr. Khalil told reporters before meeting Mr. Sadat that Egypt had not presented any new suggestions at the latest talks that were contrary to last year's Camp David accords.

He said he believed peace talks "are not in serious danger now or can fail if Mr. Begin is reasonable enough to study them."

In occupied Jerusalem, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan today quoted President Carter as saying that the United States will reassess its Middle East policies if an Israeli-Egyptian agreement is not concluded in the next 10 days.

Speaking before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Mr. Dayan said Mr. Carter believed the time element was not in Israel's favour.

Mr. Dayan's statements were given to reporters by his aides and confirmed by members of the committee, which holds its sessions in private.

Mr. Begin, who leaves for Washington tomorrow for a meeting with President Carter, said earlier today that great issues still blocked the way to an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, adding that he would reject any U.S. pressure which might be applied during his forthcoming talks with the American leader.

Mr. Dayan was said to have told the committee that the Americans were now ready to intervene militarily in the Middle East wherever and whenever it was necessary to guard their interests.

The Foreign Minister favoured a meeting between Mr. Begin and Dr. Khalil, as proposed by President Carter.

Parliamentarians said Mr. Dayan told them that the only progress made at the meeting with Dr. Khalil was an agreement to rephrase Provision Four in the proposed bilateral peace treaty dealing with security arrangements.

Bazargan attacks Khomeini aides
TEHRAN, Feb. 28 (R)—Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan tonight delivered a searing attack on the "Committee of Aides" around Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and on the activities of radical political groups which have flourished in the aftermath of the Iranian revolution.

Speaking on the "Voice of the Revolution" radio, Dr. Bazargan said that if these activities continued his government would have to resign.

He said: "They persecute people, they arrest people, they issue orders, they oppose us, they are against our appointments. Our day has been turned into night."

Dr. Bazargan indirectly accused members of the Ayatollah's committee of aides of being responsible for the attack on the U.S. embassy in Tehran on Feb. 15. "They put people into jail, attack embassies and foreign residents," he said.

Vietnam calls for China's unconditional withdrawal

BANGKOK, Feb. 28 (R)—Vietnam today demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Chinese troops from its territory as fighting appeared to be raging in the 12-day-old war.

The official Radio Hanoi said the war had been started unilaterally by the Chinese so "it is they who must stop it."

"The Peking authorities must stop before it is too late (and) withdraw all aggressive troops occupying Vietnamese territory immediately, totally and unconditionally," it said in an apparent reply to China's call yesterday for quick negotiations to end the fighting.

The radio, monitored in Bangkok, said Vietnamese forces had killed or wounded more than 1,600 Chinese yesterday in northern Lang Son province where a battle around the provincial capital is believed to be under way.

The radio commentary, rejecting statements from Peking that the Chinese action was limited in time and scope, said the operation was intended to occupy and subjugate Vietnam. It warned that the war was "likely to broaden."

Its warning to "stop before it is too late," echoed similar statements from the Soviet Union, Vietnam's ally, which today warned for the first time that the fighting in Indochina might spread into a wider conflict and demanded an immediate Chinese withdrawal from Vietnam.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda compared Peking's invasion of Vietnam with military action taken by Germany, Japan and Italy which led up to World War II.

Hanoi Radio remained silent over the fighting in Lang Son province, but informed sources in Bangkok said thousands of Vietnamese troops had dug in for the defence of Lang Son town.

The town, which had a population of 46,000 before the Vietnamese were forced to evacuate it after China's assault, is strategically placed at a road and railway junction about 135 kilometres north of Hanoi.

Informed sources in Bangkok said today that battle now appeared to be joined for the key town.

In Tokyo, the Hanoi correspondent of Akahata, the pro-Vietnamese Japanese Communist Party newspaper, reported that the two sides were locked in fierce combat on the outskirts of Lang Son town.

The correspondent, Taro Miyamoto, said the fighting followed fierce attacks on the town by Chinese troops yesterday.

Vietnamese authorities today confirmed fighting was raging, he said.

Regional Briefs

CONG, Feb. 28 (R)—Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Qiyuan held talks in Peking with Hassan Mohammed Ali, the special envoy of the Egyptian president. The New Egypt Agency reported. It said that the Egyptian Deputy Minister had come at the invitation of the Chinese government and would exchange views on bilateral relations, the East situation and "certain international issues of mutual interest."

1, Feb. 28 (R)—Fourteen Arab countries signed an agreement yesterday establishing a joint Arab fisheries commission with a 70 million Saudi riyals (about \$20.9 million) capital. Saudi Press Agency reported. The agency said Saudi Arabia would contribute 30 per cent of the company's capital, per cent, the Libyan Jamahiriya 15 per cent, Egypt, Qatar and Sudan five per cent each while Jordan, the Liberation Organisation (PLO), Tunisia, Syria, North Yemen and Mauritania one per cent each. The company is to be based in the Red Sea.

Lebanon Feb. 28 (R)—An advance unit of 75 Dutch troops attached to the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) took over positions in the South controlled by French troops are due to leave on March 15. Some 700 Dutch and men will replace the French, based in this village. The Dutch, French and Lebanese army officers will coordinate the plan. Meanwhile, Israeli warplanes again attacked Lebanon today on what seemed to be almost simultaneous missions.

JERUSALEM, Feb. 28 (R)—The commander of the attack on the U.N. peace keeping force on the Golan Heights has banned them from off-duty Israel, a United Nations spokesman said today. The spokesman also said in the Israeli newspaper Maariv was "a state of anarchy" in the 390-man Iranian command that there had been an abortive attempt to murder the commander.

Feb. 28 (R)—Lebanese Premier Selim Al Hoss is due to leave on March 6 for talks on the situation in Lebanon, it was reported today. The visit will be part of a tour of the Middle East.

Feb. 28 (R)—Queen Elizabeth was given a spectacular welcome when she began a state visit to Oman. No arrival on the 19 day tour of eastern Arabia has been so warm. The royal yacht Britannia anchored in the azure waters bay. About 10,000 Omanis crammed the shore and the old Muscat, folk singers chanted songs of welcome and saved union jacks. Security was strict with camouflaged soldiers on the hilltops. Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman welcomed the general salute and a 21-gun salute crashed behind her.

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Members of the Vietnamese armed forces rescue comrades from the main front line in the bush areas of the northwestern province of Quang Tri. The Chinese were said to have lost 5,570 men as well as 34 tanks, 4 amphibian vehicles and 5 artillery positions in this area during the past week (AP wirephoto)

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Pan-Arab 'dinar' to be created for statistical use

By Ron Cathell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 28—A statistics sub-committee of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) concluded its four-day annual meeting here today after approving the creation of a fictitious pan-Arab dinar.

The new monetary denomination will never be minted or printed because it will never actually exist. The purpose of the dinar is to set a standard for statistical use when comparing monetary value-based data on the Arab states. Director General of Jordan's Statistical Department, Shuja' Al Assad told the Jordan Times today.

The old system used the dollar as the standard. But this proved to be too cumbersome if one country wanted to compare its purchases

of foreign wheat, for example, with another Arab country's purchases. The new standard, although still incorporating the dollar in affixing the value of the Arab dinar, will allow a more simplified method of comparing statistics when money is involved.

To help member states of the CAEU improve their statistical information services, the sub-committee approved a technical assistance programme. Experts will be sent by the council to aid in conducting surveys, gathering and organising data, and establishing statistical training programmes.

In addition it was decided that agricultural studies should be increased to provide more essential information in preparing statistics.

Also approved was a recommendation that the CAEU give scholarships for technical training in statistics.

The committee approved a recommendation that each state speed up the issuing of its annual statistical bulletin and include all pertinent information on subjects like population, trade and demography. Apparently some states are slow to send their bulletins to the council. This, plus incomplete information, causes the CAEU delays in issuing its many topical bulletins compiled from the statistics provided by the member states.

Taking part in the meetings were delegates from Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Sudan, Palestine, Egypt, Kuwait, the Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Libya, the Arab Labour Organisation, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation, the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Postal Union.

NOTEBOOK

Good grief

By Rami G. Khouri

THE MOST INTERESTING TREND that has emerged during the past week or two, in my opinion, is in the international oil situation, and how this makes otherwise rational people behave in irrational ways. Unfortunately, it is to the United States that we turn—yet again—to study the interdependence of humanity in a situation of crisis.

The halt in exports of Iranian oil has understandably raised the spectre of what the West calls an "energy crisis", and has prompted the United States to send its defence minister on a Middle East trip of dubious gracefulness, after which he returned home and—in two-part harmony with the American energy secretary—found it necessary to repeat that the United States would use military force if necessary to protect its oil supplies.

To make the point clear, a few days later the United States announced it was sending several hundred million dollars worth of arms to North Yemen, which is fighting a mini-war with South Yemen; and South Yemen, as you will know if you are unfortunate enough to get your vision of the universe from the covers of American weekly newspapers, is the pivot of a communist-inspired global strategy to encircle the West's oil suppliers in the Gulf region.

But wait, read on, there's more to the sorry tale. With Iran's oil exports cut off and a war underway in the corner of the world's greatest oil producing peninsula, several OPEC states individually announce they are raising the price of their oil by about 15-20 per cent, far above the gradual price increases agreed upon at December's OPEC price-fixing conference. Simultaneously, President Carter asks for added authority to impose strict controls on energy consumption and pricing within the United States, because he feels he may have to use such stringent measures to counter what his weekly newspapers tell him is a looming energy crisis.

So why is the United States sending hundreds of millions of dollars of arms to North Yemen, all of a sudden? Is this the next phase of the strategy to promote human rights in the dark corners of Arabia Felix? Or is it, as I think it is, the latest example of how the irresponsible American drift, dallying and delay in formulating a coherent national energy policy is now forcing the contemporary standard-bearers of Jeffersonian democracy impulsively to send boxes of guns all around the world in the hope that this will somehow make the communists go away, keep the oil flowing from the Gulf, and not force too many Ohio schoolchildren to have to stay home from school this winter because of a lack of sufficient heating oil?

The facts of oil are as follows: In the past ten years, the United States has been on a downswing, in its domestic energy production. It has been consuming oil and natural gas at a faster rate than it has been adding new proven discoveries to the national reserves. Both oil and gas reserves are

significantly lower today than they were a decade ago in the United States (crude oil reserves, for those who like to study the figures, were some 10 billion barrels last year, while they were around 20 billion barrels in 1970). The Americans have always felt they needed to maintain a ratio of oil between oil reserves and production, but they are no longer able to do this. The only means to make up the shortfall is to continue importing oil.

But imported oil is only going to become more expensive, both in nominal and real terms. Months ago, there was a glut of oil on the world market, and prices dropped slightly. But look at the situation today. There is a shortage, and prices are rising quickly. Of greater significance is the fact that the OPEC states have learned how to use their collective power in pricing their oil to maintain the real value of their cash income. As a result, the price of oil compared to the rise in the wholesale price index and the GNP price index for 17 European countries between 1947 and 1970 shows that the posted price of a barrel of oil those years declined in real terms from \$2.70 to \$1.80 in 1970, and declined even further to \$1.25 in real terms, if the price is adjusted for inflation in the USA and Europe. What should reach us all is that what happened between 1947 and 1970 is not going to happen again. The lack of an American policy on the new consumption, or imports of fuel will only give OPEC states the opportunity to recover those losses in the real value of their export revenues that they suffered before 1973 and, slightly less glaring manner, between 1973 and today.

It only needs a few minutes of thought to understand that the American policy of maintaining about half its domestic oil production at a price of an absurdly low \$5.35 per barrel, and overall average selling price of domestic oil at \$9.50 at a similarly artificially low average price of \$9.50 per barrel, means the incentive to produce new oil in the USA is precarious at best, and only aggravates the need to rely on imports.

In the absence of a rational consumption pricing policy for oil and gas within the United States, the need to balance this internal deficit with external displays of military bravado will increase, particularly where the requirements for securing oil supplies can be conveniently met to that old American domestic issue of fighting communists, an issue that will only aggravate the domestic US politics this year with the upsurge of conservative sentiment.

The meaning of all this, I think, is that the United States is proving itself totally incapable of bringing order to its house, which in turn would make it impossible to relate to the global strategies. We cannot understand it in the early months of the year, America's friends—an endangered species—has to think—are then left wondering at the wisdom of relying on a great power that itself to get hopelessly muddled in complex traditions of its own making.

Justifiable concern

THE ARAB WORLD is at a juncture where it simply cannot afford to countenance the continuation of divisive inter-country disputes like that which has recently flared into open warfare between North and South Yemen.

These two countries may seem obscure and remote to the rest of the world, but they should be very much central to the concerns of everyone in this region. Their strategic importance stems not merely from their geographical position: on the underbelly of the world's greatest oil-producing peninsula, at the junction of the main oil shipping lanes, and at the entrance of the Red Sea overlooking the conflict-ridden Horn of Africa. The Yemens are also very much a part of the Arabian nexus which links the oil wealth and financial power of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states with the manpower and development needs of Oman and the two Yemeni republics. They are also two states which have chosen different paths to the realisation of their national goals—but that is neither a source nor a consequence of their present conflict.

For what has upset the Yemeni equilibrium once again is the element which threatens to destabilise this entire region unless proper vigilance is maintained—namely external intervention. Recent years, particularly since 1976, have seen an easing of the process by which the Yemens were buffeted by forces operating across their borders: Saudi Arabia has sought to put its relations with both republics on a more equal footing, while at the same time the Dhofari rebellion in Oman has been settled.

Now, the external influences come from further away: South Yemen, like its neighbour Ethiopia across the water, has allowed itself to come under strong Soviet influence and is host to thousands of Cuban personnel. The West sees this as a direct challenge to the security of the oil routes, if not of the Arabian oil fields themselves, and the U.S. has responded with alacrity, offering a total of \$500 million in military aid to impoverished North Yemen. (The fact that similar aid was not forthcoming with similar alacrity from the U.S. to Somalia during the war in the Horn of Africa a year and a half ago shows the extent to which Iran has coloured the West's view of its strategic interests.)

There is no guarantee that the Arab League intervention now being mobilised will succeed in ending this inter-Yemeni conflict, as it did in 1972, but we must give this effort our full support. There is no denying that the roots of this conflict run deep into Yemeni society and history. But the single-mindedness with which Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria and Jordan, are stepping in to resolve this quarrel is a demonstration of justifiable Arab concern that these family feuds can no longer be permitted to threaten the powerful historic impetus of Arab unity.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers Wednesday discuss the Egyptian-Israeli-American peace talks which were further complicated by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's refusal to go to Washington for talks with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil without the presence there of President Anwar Sadat.

AL RA'Y says that Israel's cabinet has refused Mr. Begin's participation in the meeting called for by President Jimmy Carter on the pretext that "the Egyptian prime minister does not rank with Mr. Begin in the scale of administrative and executive importance, and therefore the two men should not be placed on equal footing."

The Israeli rejection in itself was a hard blow to the Carter Administration. The rejection is not only based on differences of opinion over meaningless formalities, but Israel wants at this stage to continue negotiation out of fear that if it doesn't it might be compelled to make concession which it has never thought of making, the newspaper says.

Al Ra'Y says that whatever President Carter's reaction on Mr. Begin's stubbornness, the U.S. administration "cannot possibly risk its special relationship with Israel if we consider Washington's concern about 'protecting' its energy resources in the Arab area by means of Israel's armed force."

The Arabs have to awaken to the hard fact that Israel, which dared to disobey President Carter's invitation, would also dare to wage war, the newspaper says.

AL DUSTOUR says that Israel's insistence that Begin should talk face to face with President Sadat, not with his prime minister, places the Egyptian leader before two options: either to "swallow" his self-dignity, comply with Begin's condition and proceed to Washington, or to close the door of the bilateral negotiations with Israel once and for all, especially as there is no hope of changing Israel's position.

"We have called upon President Sadat more than once to face the bitter truth and admit failure of his diplomatic initiative which he began by his ominous visit to Jerusalem," Israel, the newspaper continues, has no intention to withdraw from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or the Golan. It is not prepared to give the Palestinians the right to self-determination. What Israel wants from the unilateral peace treaty is to knock Egypt out of the Arab arena and then turn, with full military force, to Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinians.

Top UK chamber music group to play in Amman

By Breda Finegan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—Three artists from one of Britain's most prestigious chamber music groups—the Music Group of London—arrived in Amman today from Cyprus on a busy Middle East tour.

Eileen Croxford, violoncello; David Parkhouse, piano; and Keith Puddy, clarinet: all well known both in Britain and abroad will be giving two performances here at the British Council on March 3rd and 6th.

Following a typically busy schedule the trio will be rushing off to Damascus on Thursday to give one performance there before returning for the Amman concerts after which they will immediately rush off again to Iraq, the Gulf states and Turkey before returning home.

Despite the speed with which they seem to move, the Jordan Times did manage to talk to the group soon after their arrival in Amman.

Although the Music Group of London is in fact composed of ten musicians, they never actually all play together at one time and rarely play in groups of more than four. Each of the musicians, David Parkhouse, organiser of the group said, has his or her own professional life outside the group and only plays with the group in whatever combination is required for a certain tour, concert or recording date.

David Parkhouse and Eileen Croxford are in fact husband and wife and could be called the core of the group since David does all the organising and they always travel and play together. They were with the group from the very beginning when it evolved from being three separate trios in 1958 to one cohesive group by 1966 which has developed a very flexible system of working together. "We fit together very much like a jigsaw puzzle," Ms. Croxford remarked.

Keith Puddy is a relative newcomer to the group having been with it for only about three years now and this is his first visit to Jordan, whereas Eileen and David were here once before in 1976 as part of a quartet.

Having been what he describes as a "failure" at early attempts on the piano Mr. Puddy turned to the clarinet at the age of thirteen and began his professional career as principal clarinet in the Halle Orchestra under the late Sir John Barbirolli.



EILEEN CROXFORD



DAVID PARKHOUSE

Besides his concerts, recordings and private teaching he also has a collection of old clarinets and is an avid collector of "anything and everything but particularly medieval art and furniture."

Eileen Croxford's family provided her introduction into music, and the first quartet she was part of was with her three sisters in their home. She met her husband at the Royal College of Music in London where they were both studying their respective instruments.

By winning various scholarships Ms. Croxford was able to study for short periods with Pablo Casals in the south of France, an experience she describes as "a tremendous inspiration". She can add to her list of awards the coveted Queen's Prize when she was chosen to perform for Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mother.

When her two children were born she had to curtail concerts but did not altogether neglect her cello, taking up being a mum as a "hobby" she adds with a grin. Now, as well as a full concert and tour diary Ms. Croxford is Professor of Cello at the Royal College of Music.

Both Ms. Croxford and Mr. Parkhouse have been recipients of the Boies Award and the Queen's Prize, and Mr. Parkhouse is also a professor at the Royal College of Music.

David began his musical career with remarkable motivation. While studying and being fully involved in life at the boarding school he attended till the age of 14, he would still get up at 4:00 a.m. every day to practise piano. His ambition then was to gain entry to the Royal College of Music.

His life of constant practice has not ceased. Because a piano cannot travel as easily as a cello or clarinet every time he does a concert, he faces the prospect of getting to know a new instrument: so

while Ms. Croxford and Mr. Puddy were able to trip around the Citadel in Amman today, Mr. Parkhouse stayed behind to acquaint himself with the piano at the British Council.

Having finished at the Royal College of Music at 17—the age at which most people begin—he deferred entry to the Air Force in order to do a tour in France. As well as being a much acclaimed pianist he is an able pilot and—when he gets time—likes to fly a jointly owned vintage Tiger Moth.

The trio will be giving two different performances at the British Council which will include pieces from Brahms, Beethoven, Schumann and others. Full details and tickets can be obtained at the British Council.

Hussein invites Arafat to Amman

(Continued from page 1)

the Arabs was well defined, but we also sensed a strong and genuine fraternal sentiment."

Mr. Abu Maizar said that the talks with King Hussein and Jordanian officials had dwelt on "the latest developments in the Middle East, particularly the revolution in Iran under the leadership of Khomeini and the positive result of Arafat's visit to Tehran at both the Palestinian and Arab levels."

Discussions also dealt with the "overall strategic position in the Middle East," particularly with respect to Israel "which had relied on Iran as a pillar of its policy in the Arab World."

"We look on the ties of unity between Syria and Iraq as one of the most significant achievements of Arab nationalism. This contributed to the success of the Baghdad summit, which in turn put a halt to the deterioration — embodied in the Camp David agreements — in the Islamic character of the Arab position."

"We in the PLO have declared that we look on the (Iranian) revolution as the natural extension of the steps towards unity between Syria and Iraq and as an extension of the same struggle."

"This drawing together between Syria and Iraq will have positive nationalistic consequences for the consolidation of the strength of the confrontation and steadfastness powers, particularly the PLO and Jordan."

Israel and its allies are aware, he continued, that the Iranian revolution was a blow to their common strategy in the Middle East and the Arab World. "We therefore do not think it far-fetched that the enemy might escalate its aggression against the Arab Nation. Our awareness of this, and the awareness of our brethren among the confrontation states of this possibility, is steadily growing."

"The Iranian revolution is a historic event which will have positive consequences on the Palestinian and Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy," Mr. Abu Maizar concluded.

Price of petrol up

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JNA)—The retail prices of petrol, natural gas, kerosene, fuel oil and all other petroleum fuels goes up effective March 1 according to a defence order issued by Prime Minister Mudar Badran late tonight.

The price of low octane petrol will go up from 75 to 95 fils a litre. High octane petrol will henceforth

be sold at 120 fils instead of 95 fils a litre. Twenty litres of high octane petrol will thus cost half a dinar more, or JD 2.400 instead of JD

1.900, and 20 litres of low octane petrol will cost 400 fils more, or JD 1.900 instead of JD 1.500.

A standard 12.5 kg. barrel of natural gas used for cooking will cost JD 1.200 in Amman and the Balqa Governorate and JD 1.250 in the rest of Jordan, but this includes the price of delivery and installation.

One litre of kerosene will henceforth be sold at 24 fils and a litre of fuel oil for 19 fils. Kerosene and fuel oil delivered to your doorstep will cost 1 fils extra per litre.

Irgento SUPERMARKET

Is pleased to announce its reopening as of Saturday, March 3, 1979.
Parking is allowed outside the supermarket for up to 15 minutes.

We will be only too happy to serve you and give the most competitive prices in town.

Looking forward to seeing you at Irgento Supermarket.

Jabal Amman, across the street from the Housing Bank.

The British Council is starting classes for the 3rd term on Monday, March 5th.
If you are interested in attending English classes please call at the British Council for full information. Registration and placement tests take place from:

Monday, Feb. 26th to Saturday, March 3rd

From: 9-12; 4-6.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Lecture

The Spanish Cultural Centre presents a lecture in English on "Technology and International Relations" by Ambassador Don Ramon Armengod, subdirector of the Spanish Arabic Institute in Madrid. The lecture is at 7:00 p.m.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

One small single/couple furnished apartment available for rent in Shmeisani, 4th floor before the Orthodox K.G. School, El-Jad Road—centrally heated, hot water available, electricity, inclusive. Separate entrance and place available.

Tel: 63924 From: 11:30 - 8:00 p.m. (daily 2 - 4:00 p.m.)
Tel: 72778 From: 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Centre of Music and Arts changes tune to meet public's needs

By Alan Martiny
Special to the Jordan Times

Nisefieh, the centre was taking on a very specialised, academic form which Mr. Durra feels may be a little premature in Jordan. First of all let the people, talented or not, try it themselves. Let them experience for themselves what it is like trying to master a keyboard or sculpting a figure—this is the essence of Mr. Durra's philosophy. He feels that then and only then can the public at large really appreciate these things. "We want housewives to come and have a go at something the centre offers. Even if they only stay a month they will have learned something. It will not have been wasted."

Up until two weeks ago the centre had a rigid system of classes; there were initial aptitude tests and the concentration was very much on training real artists and musicians. Although people with talent will not be neglected and will still have every opportunity to further pursue their art should they wish, the doors of the centre have also been thrown wide open for those who wish to explore it on a less professional level.

Before, as an intensive training centre, it was pretty much restricted to children. Now, the director wants to see more adults there. There are no enrolment fees anymore and the centre is not only equipped with a wide variety of instruments (including an Arabic section and artist's equipment, but it also has a new library. There are, at present, nine teachers and a total of 30 students—30 in the arts section and 60 in the music section. With its doors wide open to the adult population here, the centre of Music and Fine Arts becomes the first adult education centre in Jordan that is not just dealing with literacy and basic academic studies but actually provides an opportunity for people to enrich their lives culturally as well as intellectually.

Editor's note: This is the first of a three-part series on a nationwide campaign currently under way to re-zone and code Jordan's cities, streets and homes. This part deals with the coding system and how it works.

By Alan Martiny
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—Jordan is well on the way to acquiring a comprehensive new numbering system for homes, streets and cities which could eventually unify the codes for street addresses, telephone numbers, licenses, postal codes and bank accounts.

The new system was originally intended to just help the Department of Statistics acquire accurate data on population but developed into a broader programme involving nearly every government department and agency, with wide-ranging implications for economic planning, city planning, security, tourism and communications. Mr. Henry Jurkowski, an expert from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities who devised the system, told the Jordan Times.

What the system does basically is assign a permanent number, consisting of nine digits, to every plot of land. "The system is actually an improvement of the British system," Mr. Jurkowski said. "I studied some of the cities and towns in Jordan and discovered the principle that they are all basically circular in shape. They started from the centre and spread out."

So this circular numbering idea seemed to be the easiest way to handle the Jordanian situation.

By looking at the coding of the big regions of the country one can get an idea of the way the system works. The numbering is done clockwise. Number one always represents the central part of an area; two is the area to the north; three is to the northeast; four the east and so on up to nine which is the northwest.

Beginning at the national level, the country was divided into nine large regions. Number one represents the centre; two represents the Northern Highlands; three the Panhandle; four represents the eastern area; five the southeastern desert; six and seven the southern mountainous region; eight the southern part of the Jordan Valley and nine the northern part.

Each of these regions can also be broken down into nine sub-regions. Taking region number one for example, it can be divided into nine parts with the greater Amman area at the centre and coded number one. This means that Amman is in subregion one of region one, or 11. Subregion 12 would be the area north of Amman, 13 to the northeast and so forth.

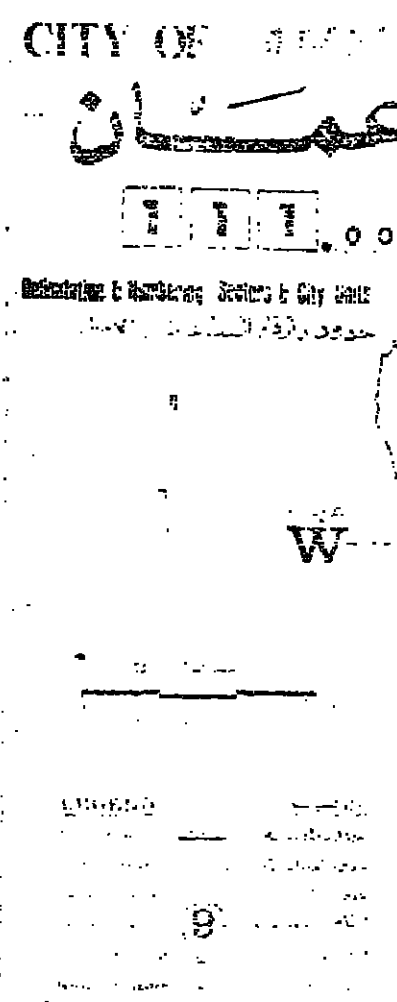
Going further, each of these subregions can be divided into nine parts, with number one in the centre. District one of subregion 11 represents the city or urbanised part of Amman. So Amman has the code number 111. Just to the north of Amman is 112 and so forth. Wadi Seer, to the west of Amman is 118 and Sweileh, to the northwest, is 119.

At this point every city or village in the country can be identified with a three digit number, which shall be very useful to the postal service.

Zarqa can be represented by 131, which means that it is in the central region (number one), in the northeastern subregion (number three) and in the central district (number one) Irbid is 211; Aqaba 771 and Karak 611.

The system goes still further to code the parts of each district. Amman, for example, is divided into nine parts with part number one representing the central business district. Part two to the north has been called the Basman area, three Ain Gazal, four Al Nasr, five Yarmouk, six Ras Al Ain, seven Badr, eight Zahran and nine Abdali.

Each of these areas is also divided into nine sectors. These two digits make up the code number for the location of the sector.



The circular method of numbering. The area in the centre is always coded 1, number 2 is north, 3 is northeast and so on. This forms the basis for the system of numbering Jordan.

tor within the city. Jabat Amman is represented by 81. Jabat Lusehleh by 77 and Shimsan by 93. The very centre of the city near the Al Hussein Mosque is 11. And of course the city code for all of these is 111 for Amman.

A large part of the country is desert and unpopulated so one might ask whether these areas are numbered. The answer is yes. Although the Department of Numbering and Naming does not go to the trouble of tagging numbers below the district level in these desert areas, they do have available numbers so that one day they do become settled, the villages, towns and cities can be identified.

With these five digits any area within any city in the country can be identified.

Once this stage has been reached, the next step is to code the blocks and parcels. This requires a final four digit number: two digits for the block and two for the parcel.

"We number the parcel of land rather than the building in order to give the system more permanency," Mr. Abdallah Mudabbber, Director of the Department of Numbering and Naming, told the Jordan Times. "If we numbered the houses we would have trouble in the future. Suppose someone tears down their house and builds a hotel or

marks a home on a plot which was previously empty. By numbering the land we have a number for the plot regardless of what is on it today or tomorrow."

The numbering of the blocks is pretty straightforward. There are enough digits for 99 blocks but in most cases so many are not needed. The city just numbers as many as it has in that particular area.

Once the blocks are coded, the next step is to code the individual parcels. "To conform with tradition to some extent," Mr. Jurkowski, "we have worked it out so that all parcels on the left side of the street are given even numbers and parcels on the right odd numbers. There can be up to 99 parcels to a block."

Suppose there is a hotel on the block with 20 stories. How would that be numbered? The hotel would be given the numbers corresponding to the plots it is built on. These numbers are then assigned to each apartment or block of apartments in the building.

Now the identification code is complete. Altogether that makes nine digits; the first three identifying the city, town or village; the next set of two numbers indicates the section of the town and the last four specify the number of the house or parcel. Simple.

Once numbered it is the respon-

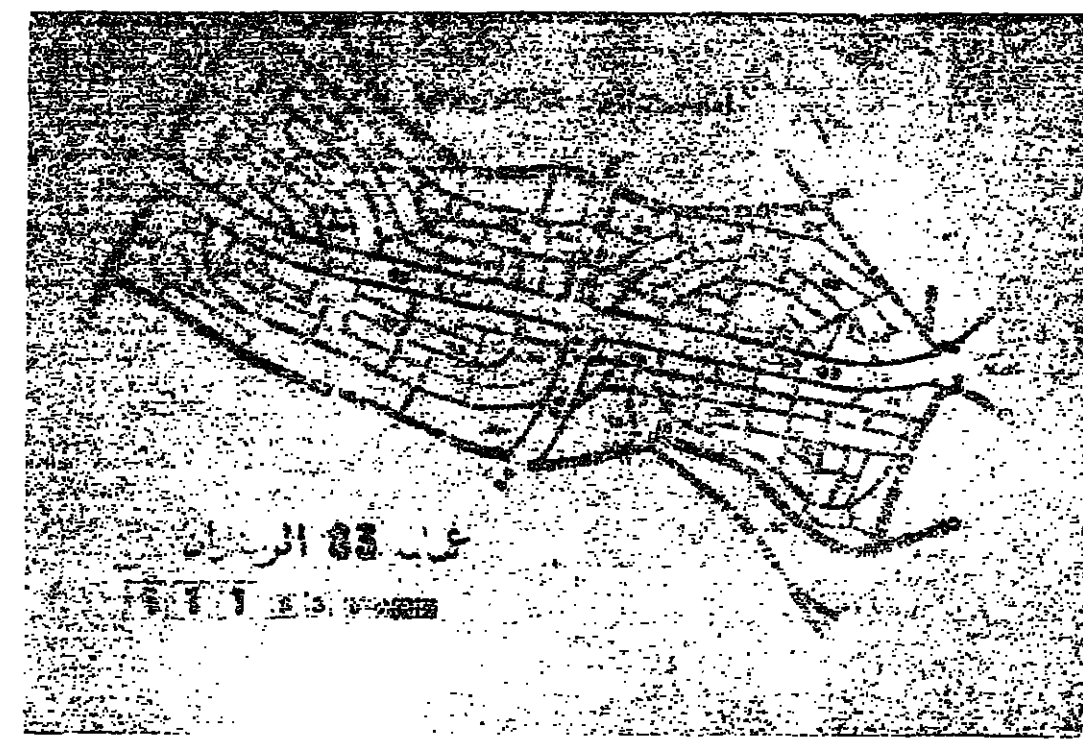
sibility of the municipality to fix a number plaque on each house. A significant fact is that all numbers will be displayed in the Arabic numerals used universally in the West, not in the Hindi numerals common to the Arab World. "It's funny that the West uses the Arabic numerals and we use the

Hindi numerals here," Mr. Jurkowski noted. But the reason for using the Arabic numerals is that they conform to the standard data processing machines and would make the implementation of the system much easier.

A sample number plate is that displayed in front of the Depart-

ment of Statistics. Its number is 111 81 3459. The 111 and 81 appear as a fraction to indicate that they are referring to the locality, whereas the 3459 refers to the house number.

Tomorrow: The numbering system applied.



This map shows the coding of the different sectors of Amman.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

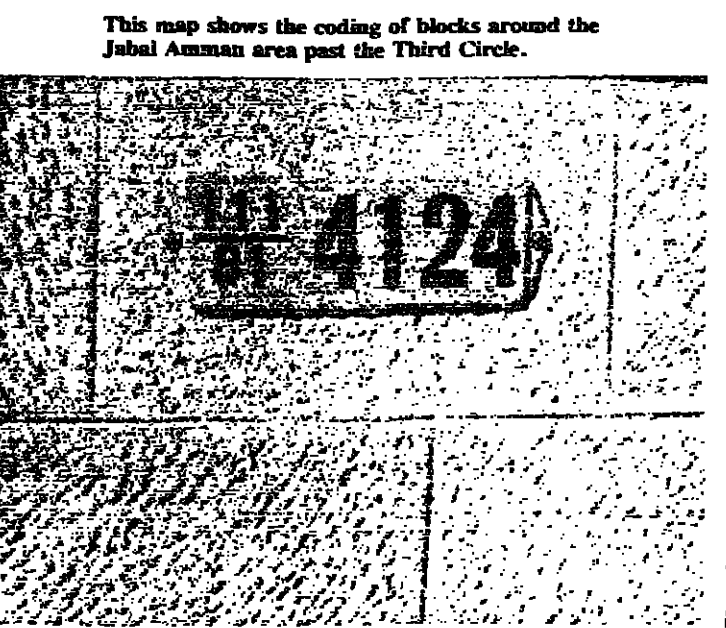
NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	1,681	6,580	6,570	6,570
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	3,305	—	14,400	14,400
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	124	—	18,500	18,500
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	1,740	1,160	1,150	1,160
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	913	—	1,000	1,010
Dar Al-Azwa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	200	2,000	1,970	2,000
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	4,415	1,350	1,340	1,340
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	95	970	950	950
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	341	—	2,500	2,530
Jordan's Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	318	—	10,550	10,600
Arab International Investment and Trade	JD 2,000	240	—	1,200	1,200
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	584	—	7,300	7,300
Arab Bank Co.	JD 10,000	984	—	70,300	7,350
Cairo-Amman Bank Co.	JD 5,000	1,495	—	6,550	6,560
The Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	710	720	710	710
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	104	1,060	1,040	1,040

Total volume traded, Wednesday, Feb. 28: JD 18,846
Total number of shares traded: 8,381

Government Development Bonds	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
	JD 5,000	3,006	600	1979	5,010
	JD 5,000	1,385	265	1980	5,230
	JD 5,000	200	40	1982	5,225
	JD 5,000	10,100	2	1985	5,050
	JD 5,000	136	27	1986	5,070

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Coming & Going

Director returns from Baghdad

N. Feb. 28. Director General of Civil Aviation Ghazi Rakan said in his return from Baghdad that he had returned to amend the Iraqi-Jordanian civil aviation agreement of 1953. Sharif said in a meeting of civil aviation from Iraq and Jordan. During the meeting the directors of work of a civil aviation committee to study ways flights and air transport the three countries, said. Before going to the meetings, Sharif said that with civil aviation in the two states to operation in the field.

Communications Corp. back from Tokyo

N. Feb. 28. Director General of the Communications Corporation Shahed Ismail said last night after taking a conference on telephone which opened in Tokyo, the three-day conference participants heard and discussed the future of the field of telecommunications. Mr. Ismail said, the Japanese government expressed willingness to provide technical assistance to Jordan in the field of telecommunications. The conference also included courses for technicians on electronic exchanges. During the visit, Mr. Ismail

explored with officials at the Japanese foreign ministry a possible long-term Japanese loan to Jordan to finance projects being implemented by the Telecommunication Corporation.

Ministry of Labour delegation off to Libya

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JNA)—A delegation from the Ministry of Labour left for Libya today to explore the possibility of concluding an agreement between Jordan and Libya on the exchange of labourers. The head of the delegation Fayez Lutfi said he was carrying a draft agreement which would organise the employment and travel of labourers under fair terms. Talks with the Libyan officials will also deal with the possibility of including Jordanian labourers in Libya in Jordan's social security scheme so they can benefit from the new law.

Jordanian team returns from Damascus symposium

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JNA)—A Jordanian delegation returned here today from the three-day meeting of the scientific symposium for use of solar energy which was held in Damascus. Director of Planning at the Jordan Electricity Authority Dr. Ibrahim Badran, who led the delegation, said the symposium reviewed Syrian plans and use of solar energy for household and industrial purposes and discussed the possibility of using solar energy for generating electricity. The delegates also reviewed the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) activity in the field of solar energy. The delegation also included two officials from the electricity authority and the RSS.

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be about normal with light and variable winds. In Aqaba there will be hazy northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
6	18
12	26
13	34
5	20

LOCAL

EXCHANGE

RATES

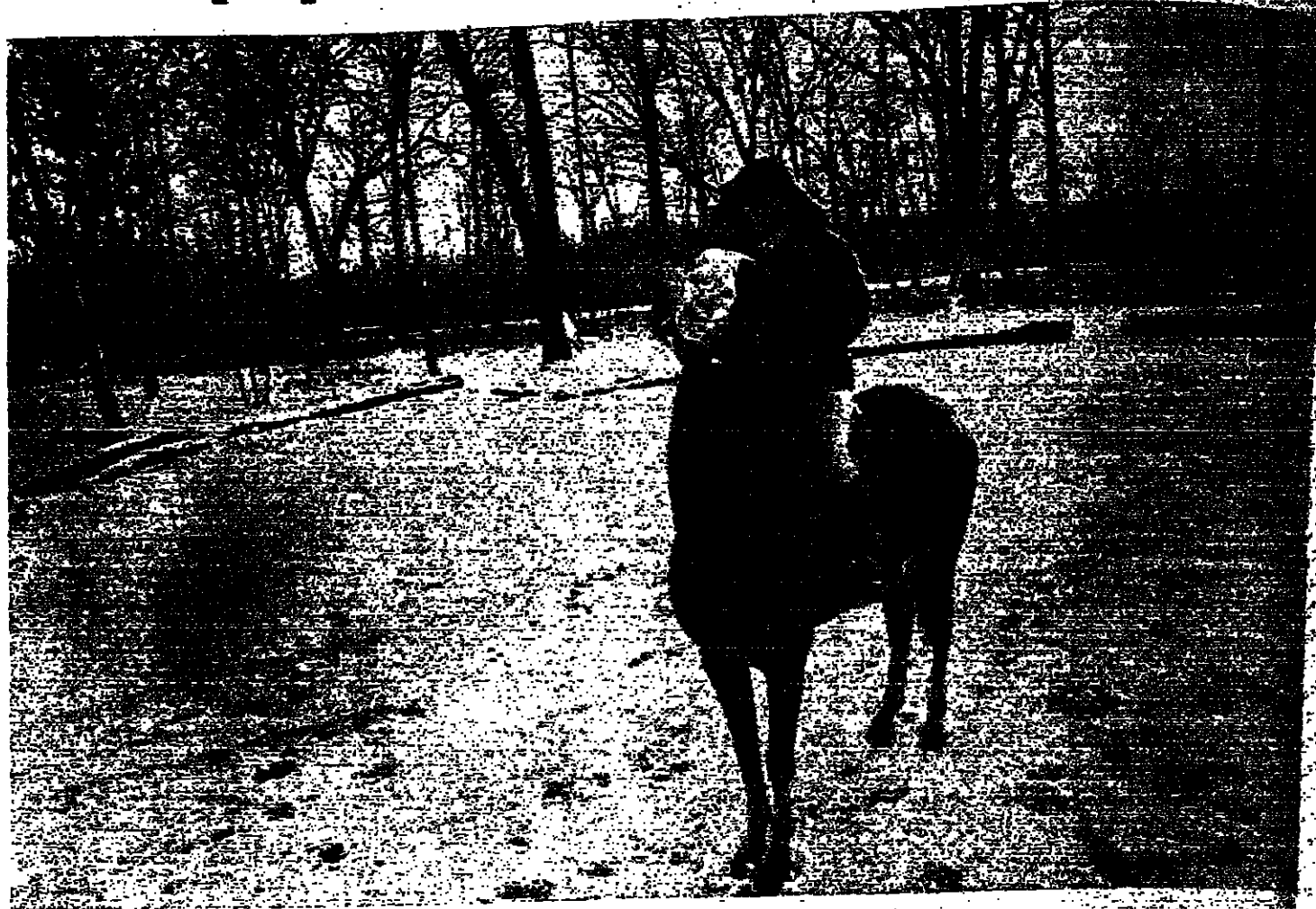
U.S. dollar	297.00/299.00
U.K. sterling	601.00/605.00
West German mark	160.50/161.50
Swiss franc	178.20/179.30
French franc	69.60/70.00
Italian lire	(for every 100)
Japanese yen	35.30/35.50
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	147.00/147.90
Belgian franc	148.60/149.50
(for every ten)	
Swedish crown	101.60/102.20
	68.40/68.40

Kidnappers beware!



A teacher of karate, Hazel Jacob's security group provides personal protection.

"I'm a physical person", says Hazel Jacobs. "I like things that feel good, like silk, satin, velvet." But there's another side to Hazel's sensibility: She's a black belt in karate. Her body is a lethal weapon. A blue-eyed brunette, Jacobs, 26, has an air of confidence and a keen business sense. She has just formed the first all-female bodyguard team: the Hazel Jacobs Black Security Escort Service. A division of the New York based John C. Mandel Security Bureau Inc., Jacob's group of 50 attractive, bright young women, all highly skilled in self defence, serve as bodyguards for executives, dignitaries, politicians and their wives and children. "Until now, these jobs were handled by men; but we've been getting requests for women," says John Mandel Jr., Jacobs' partner, "because they integrate into the family better". Jacobs is recruiting women whose skills range from basic self-defense to handling a gun. The fee for the security service ranges from \$10 to \$100 per hour. Jacobs, a karate instructor with a master's degree in physical education from Columbia University, practices her skill five hours a day. She thinks she can kill in about 25 ways—but so far she has never had to. Regardless of her unusual occupation, Jacobs, who is single and lives alone, finds her social life unimpaired. "There are some jokes about me protecting them", she says, "but most men find what I do exciting." She believes a woman can be capable of defending herself and remain feminine. "The ultimate woman," says Jacobs, "that's me." Mandel has his own idea. "I've been thinking about a Hazel doll. You know, push a button and it gives a karate chop." (Gamma Photo Feature)



The women who work for Hazel Jacobs can kill 25 different ways.



Hazel Jacobs' women. Strong. They attached the Jacobs Security office in New York.



Hazel Jacobs, 26 has created the first group of female bodyguards, the "Hazel Jacobs Black Belt Security Escort Service."



All the recruits are trained in self-defense and can handle a gun.

AMMAN MARKET PLACE

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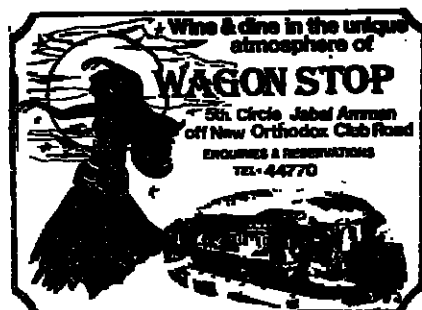
Yes, with only four hours notice we will serve a three course lunch or dinner in the comfort and privacy of your own home.

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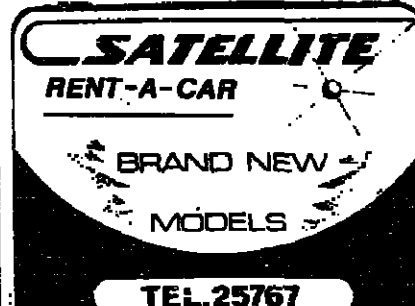
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NO PARKING PROBLEM

PREFACE FOR THURSDAY, MAR. 1, 1979

Your HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL-RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: If you make changes now in your life, you do so with tact and diplomacy. You will not run into opposition and criticism, thereby making the future more difficult.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): Be highly aware of every aspect of your present activities and be careful of some subtle trap. Have your records in good order.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): Organize your work better more wisely, even if it means a good deal of work. Be more generous to others.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): Make sure there are no obstacles in the path of progress in career matters. Avoid people who could prove to be a thorn in your side.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): Be careful in the handling of outside matters and stay out of trouble. Your intuition guide you.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21): Remove those stumbling blocks from the path of your progress and then full speed ahead. Avoid a tendency to be extravagant.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): Study your contracts with care and know just what your duties are. Know better what the needs of your mate are.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Acting too hastily on some project without proper preparation could spell failure instead of success. Sidelstep an opponent.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): Get busy at those duties you have to perform even if they will take some time in doing. Relax at home tonight.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): Make early plans what you want to do during spare hours. Take steps to prove your health and appearance.

APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): The situation at home somewhat strange, but give it a little time to right itself. Keep busy at whatever is important.

QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Not a good day for a running around, which could prove disappointing, fine for seeing a close friend.

ISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): You have to be most careful today in handling a financial matter. Strive for security so that you need not worry.

Railroad holidays



HANOVER—Small wonder holidays by rail are gaining in popularity when tour operators include a trip along the infamous Burma railroad in their brochure. An operator in Hanover, West Germany runs this unusual "see the bridge over the River Kwai from your own deluxe carriage" tour. By 1980, Touristik Union International plan to have at least thirty comfortable new railcars like these in use. The roomy, soundproofed compartments feature air-conditioned comfort for four adults and a child, easy chairs, open-out real beds, picnic tables and a personal locker for each traveller. Seats are arranged so that legs will be in no one else's way, and the child has a window seat. Each train has a special carriage for films or lectures, complete with bar and telephone. (DaD photo)

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Herb Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WYLEN
 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

AMMAD
 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

BAACAN
 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

UNJAYT
 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

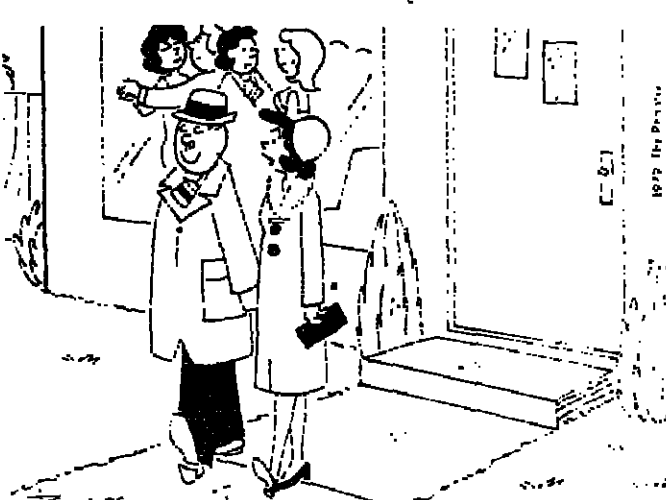
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

(Answers tomorrow)

yesterday's Jumbles: COMET HAVEN DAMPEN GIBBY
 Answer: That real estate representative is certainly no lady—at least it sounds that way!—"A-AGENT"

THE BETTER HALF By BARNES



If you ever find one other person who thinks you're as witty and amusing as you do, the membership of the Stanley Parker Fan Club will DOUBLE!

THE Daily Crossword by M. B. Braun

ACROSS

1 German general
 5 Greek promenade
 9 Missiles
 14 US author
 15 USSR mountain range
 16 Aero or hippo
 17 Matmen
 19 Vladimir Ilyich
 20 Musical compositions
 21 Sea nymph
 23 Expunge
 25 NYC subway

DOWN

26 Unproductive
 29 Argues logically
 33 Entrance
 34 Summer hazard
 35 Memory device
 37 Assn.
 38 Kind of pendant
 41 Moo
 42 Simmer
 43 Ulyanov
 44 Lecturer's platform
 45 Military vacation
 47 Resolute
 49 Factory worker

ACROSS

50 Joplin piece
 51 Israeli port
 53 Aukward
 57 Pump ratings
 61 Addiction target
 62 Vendetta
 64 In common
 65 Oppression
 66 Biblical murder
 67 Bremen's river
 68 Printing direction
 69 To be Fr.

DOWN

1 Gossips sl.
 2 Monster
 3 Abstruse
 4 Mr. Maddox and others
 5 of Swat
 6 Hair
 7 Row
 8 As well
 9 Do-nothings
 10 Inventor
 11 German city
 12 2002, on the Tiber
 13 Transmit
 18 Tapering and cylindrical
 22 Benito's son-in-law
 24 Learned port
 26 Commercial bby.
 27 Blood carrier
 28 Acted violently
 30 Goes wrong
 31 Pitcher
 32 Hat or pipe
 34 Breakfast food
 36 Jug with a spout
 39 Proverb
 40 Missouri River
 43 Threatening
 46 Augment
 48 Substance
 49 Official seal
 52 English philosopher
 53 George or Irwin
 54 Yarn
 55 Heron
 56 Time periods
 58 Orderly
 59 Eastern bigwig
 60 Auld Lang
 63 Nonsense

GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN
 AND OMAR SHARIF
 1979 by Chicago Tribune

vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
 ♠ K J 8 5
 ♥ 9 8 2
 ♦ J 10 3
 ♣ Q 8 4

EAST
 ♠ 6 3
 ♥ A Q 10 7 2
 ♦ K 4
 ♣ K 7

SOUTH
 ♠ A Q 10 7 2
 ♥ K 4
 ♦ K 9 5
 ♣ K 7

West: North East
 ♠ 2 ♣ Pass
 ♥ Pass ♠ Pass
 ♣ lead: Nine of ♣

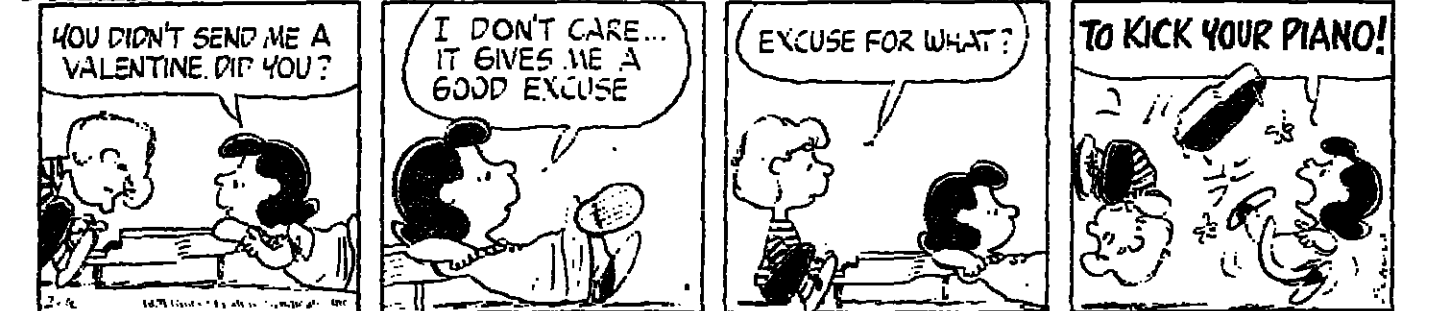
pay attention to the right inferences from, you cannot help come a much better player. Watch South's play on this hand. He had the values for a double, but he chose to bid his hearts. He is so good. North raised spades. South wasted no time in game. prime holdings in side suit. West was not to open anything. When he selected a trump lead, Declarer second trump, led a 10 to the jack and with the ten. West ace and exited with a

third diamond. Declarer paused to consider the hand. For his vulnerable overall at the two-level, it was quite likely that West held the ace of clubs. That possibility was reinforced by the fact that West did not shift to a club through the queen when he was in with the ace of diamonds, but chose instead to exit safely. And the fact that West had chosen a safe opening lead was another pointer in that direction.

Now South could draw a plan of campaign. He carefully refrained from cashing the fourth diamond. Instead, he led a low club from his hand. If West rose with the ace, declarer would be able to get a heart discard on the queen of clubs after clearing the king from his hand, so West was forced to follow with the ten. Declarer won the queen in dummy, crossed back to his hand with a trump and now cashed the fourth diamond. On this he discarded a club from the board.

With his groundwork completed, declarer exited with the king of clubs. West won the ace, but was saddled with losing alternatives. If he continued with a third club, declarer would ruff in dummy while discarding a heart from his hand, and his only other loser would be a heart. The only other play available to West was to lead a heart, but whether he chose the ace or a low heart, he would establish declarer's king for the game-going trick. Game and rubber were the reward for declarer's skillful play.

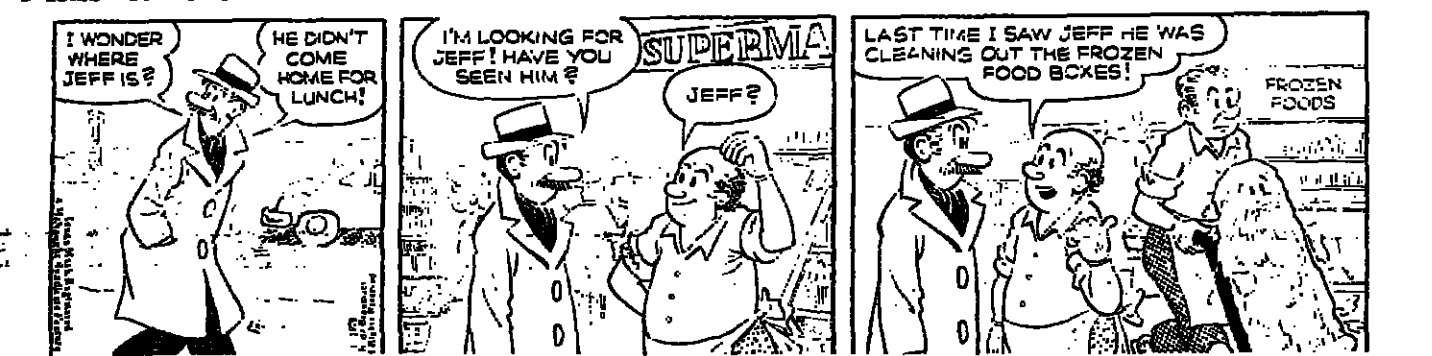
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
5:30 Quran	6:30 French programme
5:45 Cartoons	7:00 News in French
6:00 Children's programme	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Little House	8:30 Comedy
7:30 Documentary	9:10 The Professionals
8:30 News in Arabic	10:00 News in English
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Movie of the week
9:30 Arabic series	
10:15 Movie of the week	
11:10 News in Arabic	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:00 News bulletin
7:01 Morning show	14:10 Music
7:30 News Bulletin	14:10 Music
7:40 Morning show	14:30 Spotlight on Antic
10:00 News Headlines	15:00 Concert Hour
10:30 Happy Journey	16:00 Easy listening
11:00 Sign off	16:30 Old favourites
12:00 Sign on and News headlines	17:00 Arabian nights
12:03 Radiotheque	17:30 Radiotheque
13:00 News Summary	18:00 News summary
13:03 Radiotheque	18:03 Album review

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:30 Network U.K.
04:00 Newscast	13:45 The Peacock's Years
04:30 Classical Record Review	14:30 Pacific Prospect
04:45 Financial News; Reflections	15:00 Radio Newscast
05:00 News; 24 Hours	15:15 Outlook
05:30 Sarah Ward	16:30 Business Information
05:45 World Today	16:45 Monte Carlo
06:00 Newscast	16:45 World Today
06:30 Command Performance	17:00 News; Play Choice
07:00 News; 24 Hours	17:15 John Peel
07:30 Sarah Ward	17:45 Sports Round up
07:45 Network U.K.	18:00 News; News about Britain
08:00 News; Reflections	18:15 Radio Newscast
09:00 News; Press Review	18:30 Take it or leave it
09:30 Financial News	19:00 Outlook; News Summary
09:40 Look Ahead	19:30 Stock Market
09:45 Magical Mystery Tour	19:45 Alphabet of Musical Cues
10:15 Voice of the Violin	20:00 News; 24 Hours
10:30 My Music	20:30 A Jolly Good Show
11:00 News; News about Britain	21:15 Under Newscast
11:15 Nature Newscast	21:20 In the Maccabean
11:30 Business Matters	22:30 Business Information
12:00 Radio Newscast	22:00 News; World Today
12:15 Top Twenty	22:25 Financial News
12:45 Sports Round-up	22:35 Book Choice; Reflections
13:00 News; 24 hours	23:00 News; Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	19:00 News Roundup
03:30 The Breakfast Show	reports, opinion, utilities
06:30 News, pop music, lectures, interviews	
07:00 News Roundup	reports, opinion, utilities
07:30 News Roundup	reports, opinion, utilities
08:00 News Roundup	reports, opinion, utilities
08:30 News Roundup	reports, opinion, utilities
09:00 News Roundup	reports, opinion, utilities
09:30 News Roundup	reports, opinion, utilities
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23:00 News Roundup	reports, opinion, utilities
23:30 News Roundup	reports, opinion, utilities
24:00 News Roundup	reports, opinion, utilities

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
6:30 Bangkok, Bahrain	6:05 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
7:50 Cairo (EA)	7:00 Doha, Dubai (RJGF)
8:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJGF)	7:00 Damascus
9:15 Kuwait	8:00 Beirut
9:30 Baghdad	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
9:45 Damascus	9:00 Beirut, Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:20 Beirut	9:55 Cairo (EA)
11:50 Kuwait (KAC)	10:30 Rome
12:30 Riyadh (SDI)	11:00 New York
15:00 Rawalpindi (BA)	11:30 Paris
16:00 London, Athens	12:00 Geneva, London
16:30 Cairo	12:30 Athens, Madrid
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
23:59 Cairo	13:00 Cairo
	13:45 Riyadh, Doha, Dubai (SDI)
	13:50 Agaba
	16:00 London (BA)
	19:00 Cairo
	19:30 Kuwait
	21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ GF)

EMERGENCIES

Ductors:	Nurses (23034)
Amman	Vasina (44584)
Yusuf Hourani (25478)	Pharmacies
Abdul Salam Al Mahdani ("7333)	Amman
Abdullah	Fair (1093)
Samir Sayyag	Al Nasr (23157)
Muhammad Hanna	Al Wazir (74160)
Taslim	Al Wazir
Falastine (36194)	Al Nasr
Mulheimer (26379)	Royal

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41821
British Council	Tel. 41755
French Cultural Centre	Tel. 37009
German Institute	Tel. 41903
Soviet Cultural Centre	Tel. 41903
Spanish Cultural Centre	Tel. 24049
Haya Arts Centre	Tel. 63105
Honore Youth City	Tel. 67181
W.C.A.	Tel. 41703
Y.W.C.A.	Tel. 64251
Amman Municipal Library	Tel. 36111
University of Jordan Library	Tel. 65111
Chad Museum	Tel. 36191
Futheh Museum	Tel. 36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	Tel. 2391-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	Tel. 36181-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	Tel. 37113
Police headquarters	Tel. 39141
Najdah rising patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	Tel. 21111, 37177
Airport information (ALIA)	Tel. 55205
Jordan Television	Tel. 73111
Radio, English Service	Tel. 74124
Fire, fire, police	Tel. 65111
Fire headquarters	Tel. 22901

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hama Theatre	Tel. 225-445
Al Sha' An Gallery	Tel. 225-527
American Centre	Tel. 552-362
Arab Cultural Centre	Tel. 331-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	Tel. 557-301
British Cultural Centre	Tel. 333-591
Deutsche Demokratische Republik Cultural Centre	Tel. 333-032
French Cultural Centre	Tel. 330-094
Kabkab Theatre	Tel. 225-016
National Museum	Tel. 114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre	Tel. 225-650
Spanish Cultural Centre	Tel. 334-003
Umayyad Art Gallery	Tel. 111-318
Zahara Public Library	Tel. 224-545
West German Cultural Institute	Tel. 224-545

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	Tel. 118-339
Electric Power Co. (emergency)	Tel. 225-887
Fire headquarters	Tel. 91
Information	Tel. 9597
Municipal water service	Tel. 113-500

EAT & ABOUT

CHINESE RESTAURANT
 best Chinese restaurant in Amman
 Jabel Amman First Circle Tel. 21083
 Jabel Hussein behind Jerusalem Cinema Tel. 21781
 Jabel Lweideh Havaana Circle Tel. 30646
 Zampa Camera Naz Street Tel. 82011
 Irad Baghdad Street Tel. 2408
 Nasser opposite the museum Tel. 26
 Madaba King Abdullah Street Tel. 100
 Mafrq Tel. 194
 Kizil Kizil opposite Ajlun crossroad, Sweidh.

QUICK MEAL
 Jabel Amman First Circle Tel. 21083
 Jabel Hussein behind Jerusalem Cinema Tel. 21781
 Jabel Lweideh Havaana Circle Tel. 30646
 Zampa Camera Naz Street Tel. 82011
 Irad Baghdad Street Tel. 2408
 Nasser opposite the museum Tel. 26
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 THE JORDAN TIMES HEAR ABOUT IT
 WRITE TO: P.O. BOX 6710

Angola: Hundreds killed, injured in raid by Rhodesia

LONDON, Feb. 28 (R)—Angolan authorities said today Rhodesian bombers killed 192 people and injured 987, 470 seriously, in a raid on a black refugee camp deep inside Angola, the official Angop News Agency reported.

The raid, on Monday, was Rhodesia's deepest in black Africa and its first on Angola. Salisbury said the raid was made on the main training camp for the Zimbabwe-based Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army of Patriotic Front alliance joint-leader Joshua Nkomo. The Rhodesian Canberra bombers flew about 1,000 kilometres from base.

In a message telexed to Reuters from Luanda, Angop said this latest casualty toll was given to a government delegation and reporters who visited the area at Boma, 30 kilometres from Luena, capital of the eastern Angolan province of Moxico.

Earlier a long communique issued by the political bureau of Angola's MPLA, denouncing what it called the "cowardly and barbarous criminal aggression," had said over 100 people were killed and 500 were injured in the raid.

The MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) said 14 of the dead were Angolans, but provincial

authorities later gave the figure for Angolan dead as five.

An Angolan armed forces statement quoted by Angop said the attack was carried out by five Mirage fighter bombers from the Rhodesian Air Force.

It said they followed the line of the Benguela Railway after violating Zambian airspace and came in low over the camp after cutting their motors temporarily in an attempt to evade anti-aircraft fire.

The statement said Angolan defence batteries round the camp opened fire but did not know if any of the raiders was hit.

Angop said 60 unexploded bombs were still in the camp and visiting reporters said a school restaurant appeared to have been the building most badly hit.

The seriously wounded were airlifted to hospitals in Luanda.

Security Council issue

Rhodesian military attacks on neighbouring countries, including the latest air incursions into Angola, will probably be considered by the Security Council

next month, African diplomats said last night.

They said the foreign ministers of the Organisation of African Unity were eager to have the Council deal with the Rhodesia situation, among other southern African questions.

An African diplomat, Mr. Leslie Harriman of Nigeria, takes over the Council presidency at midnight today, succeeding Mr. Abdulla Bishara of Kuwait under the system of monthly rotation according to the English alphabet.

Scotland, Wales to decide on home rule

EDINBURGH, Feb. 28 (R)—Scotland and Wales vote tomorrow in historic home rule referendums that could mark the most important constitutional changes in Britain for centuries.

The two countries are being offered the chance of setting up their own assemblies to take over the running of most local affairs from the British Parliament in London. Latest opinion polls show that in Scotland, where nationalists have campaigned for years for total independence, a slim majority will vote in favour of the limited home rule package. But Wales is expected to say "no" to the plan.

Critics claim it would lead to federalism in Britain and eventually could provoke the complete break-up of the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The results may also pose immediate dangers for Prime Minister James Callaghan's minority Labour government.

Opponents of the scheme in the British Parliament altered the legislation, forcing amendments which stipulate that at least 40 per cent of the Scottish electorate — 1.5 million people — must vote "yes" to have an assembly set up in their ancient capital of Edinburgh.

Many politicians predict that although the "yes" votes may be in the majority, they are unlikely

to total 1.5 million. Mr. Callaghan has indicated he would then consider asking Parliament to scrap the 40 per cent hurdle and give Scotland an assembly.

The dilemma for the prime minister is that if he does not pur-

sue his backing for a Scottish assembly he may lose the cooperation of the 11 Scottish National Party (SNP) parliamentarians who have helped to keep his embattled government in power.

Carter: Petrol rationing won't yet go into effect

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (R)—President Carter said yesterday that his administration had no intention of putting U.S. contingency plans for petrol rationing into effect.

The president told a news con-

ference that he deplored recent price increases by oil-producing nations, but said: "We have no present intentions of implementing any of these (rationing) measures."

"We deplore it," he said. "We would like them to hold down prices as much as possible, but our best response is to use energy efficiently, cut down waste and increase production."

There has been upward pressure on the world price of oil since the Iranian upheaval resulted in a shutdown of the fields there and prices, particularly in the so-called "spot" market—surplus oil that has not been contracted for—have soared.

The official OPEC price is now \$13.35 a barrel but on the spot market prices are over \$20 a barrel.

In response to this, a number of OPEC countries, including Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Venezuela, have announced selective increases in their oil prices.

France ready to help set up all-parties Chad meet

PARIS, Feb. 28 (R)—France says it is prepared to help to set up a round-table conference of all parties in the Chad conflict.

An Elysee Palace communique said last night: "France is ready to help to swiftly bring about a

round-table conference, open to all factions, with no exception, whether their leaders be in Chad or abroad."

The communique said that the meeting would be held in the Chad capital, N'Djamena. It added that neighbouring countries would be invited to send delegations and that France would guarantee the safety of all participants.

Official sources in N'Djamena said yesterday that representatives of the various warring factions had been invited to a meeting in Kano, Nigeria, under the auspices of a conciliation commission of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

A source close to the Elysee Palace told Reuters that the round table proposed by France was not aiming to rival the Kano meeting but was a proposal to conclude negotiations on Chad soil.

The sources said also that some parties had expressed a reluctance to go to Kano and that they may be more willing to attend a meeting in N'Djamena. The sources added that the Kano meeting would probably not take place before next week.

World News Briefs

IRA said not involved in England explosion

YEOVIL, England, Feb. 28 (R)—A young man has been charged with causing an explosion which injured four people in a crowded Woolworth department store in the southwest England town of Yeovil last Friday, police said. The charge against Shayne Ring, 19, was read to him in the town's hospital, where he is confined with injuries. An anonymous telephone caller to Dublin police claimed the provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) set off the blast as part of its campaign to force Britain to withdraw from Northern Ireland. But police discounted any IRA involvement and said Mr. Ring would appear before a court when he was fitter.

France likely to seek more oil from Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 28 (R)—France is likely to negotiate the additional purchase of as much oil as Mexico is willing to sell, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrives here today for a four-day official visit. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told Mexican television yesterday that apart from the 100,000 barrels a day France has contracted to buy from Mexico starting next year, his government was willing to purchase more oil. In another interview with an Excelsior newspaper, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said in his talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo he would stress France's willingness to cooperate actively in developing Mexico's petroleum, nuclear, telecommunications and aeronautics industries. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's arrival here comes two weeks on the heels of a similar visit by President Carter to discuss Mexican gas and oil purchases.

Pope calls for environmental conservation

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 28 (R)—Pope John Paul yesterday called on Catholics to abstain during Lent from damaging their environment. It was his first comment on ecology since his election as Pontiff three months ago. John Paul said people should abstain from "slavery" in civilisation which pushes us ever more towards comfort and consumption without any concern for the conservation of our environment, which is a common patrimony of humanity.

Italy seeks monitoring of oil producers

ROME, Feb. 28 (R)—Italy wants international monitoring of the market to see that extra oil pumped by Saudi Arabia and other producers is fairly shared out among consumers, a senior energy official said here yesterday. Mr. Giuseppe Ammassari, director of energy resources at the Ministry of Industry, told Reuters he will launch such action at a meeting in Paris later this week of the International Energy Agency (IEA). The board of the 19-nation IEA will be examining the state of oil supplies following the suspension in December of exports from Iran. There have been reports that international oil firms have been taking advantage of high market prices to sell extra oil on the open market rather than their regular clients. Mr. Ammassari would not comment on these reports but he said Italy has seen no extra oil from Saudi Arabia, even though the Aramco companies, which market Saudi oil, are normally Italy's main suppliers. Last year, Saudi Arabia provided 21 per cent of Italian oil imports and Iran 14 per cent.

No legal way to freeze Shah's Swiss accounts

BASEL, Feb. 28 (R)—It is not legally possible to freeze the Swiss bank accounts of the exiled Shah of Iran and his family, a top Swiss banker said yesterday. There is no legal ground to require payment to persons entitled to operate the accounts, Swissair Corporation Chief Executive Franz Schmitz told a news conference. He said amounts held by Iranians in his bank were modest, in keeping with Swiss laws, gave no figures. Iran's new revolutionary government said last week it had asked Swiss Federal authorities to freeze the accounts of the Shah and his family as all their property had been nationalised.

U.S. nominates Rogers as NATO commander

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (R)—The United States has formally named General Bernard Rogers as the new supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, diplomatic sources said yesterday. Nomination requires the formal approval of the 12 other nations of the alliance's integrated military structure, but this is a formality as the job is always held by an American. General Rogers will replace General Alexander Haig, who is resigning.

Iran to allow horse racing to resume

BAHRAIN, Feb. 28 (R)—Officials of the Hong-Kong based T Racing Company will visit Tehran next month to find out country's new revolutionary government will allow horse racing to resume, a spokesman said yesterday. "Indirect approaches to the new government lead us to believe that racing will resume soon," the company's Irish trainer Dan O'Donnell told here. The Islamic regime of Ayatollah Khomeini is expected to ban all gambling in Iran, but Mr. O'Donnell said horse racing was viewed differently by some Moslem leaders whose views it pany has sought. He said no damage had been done to the \$500 racing complex in Tehran during violence leading to the overthrow of the Shah. All 230 horses, owned by Iranians and foreigners, are being looked after. The last racing season ended in December.

India to arrest males guilty of 'eye-teasing'

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (R)—Special police squads are being sent to tackle growing tension on India's sexual behaviour, Home Minister Hiralal Patel said yesterday. The squads would arrest males guilty of "eye-teasing"—India's term for the insulting, brazen behaviour of young men towards women. Such behaviour reportedly a startling increase lately in New Delhi and other cities. In at least one recent eye-teasing episode, a female took the law into their own hands and pounced on the offender before carting him off to the nearest police station.

Rhodesia's parliament bows out until results of elections in April

SALISBURY, Feb. 28 (R)—Rhodesia's white-dominated parliament, symbol to so many for so long of minority racial supremacy, officially dies today, aged 56. The House of Assembly will adjourn this afternoon and 50 white and 16 black members will leave to await the result of one-man, one-vote elections in April.

When parliament resumes after the polling, among an estimated 90,000 white and three million black voters, the content of the House will be practically reversed with 72 blacks outnumbering 28 whites. Only an emergency could bring the old white supremacist parliament back to life before the election, such as drastic deterioration in the war between the bi-racial transitional government and the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

The Senate, comprising 13 whites and 10 blacks, will continue for a few days to tidy up outstanding legislation. The leader of the House, Jack Musset, will make a short speech on the history of the Rhodesian parliament before the end, officials said.

Rhodesia, founded in 1890 with the arrival of the first British pioneers, formed its first parliament in 1923 when it became a self-governing British colony. The first blacks were allowed into the House in 1962 with 15 seats to the whites' 50. The 1969 constitution drawn up by the Rhodesian Front Party of Premier Ian Smith increased the black representation to 16 seats. In 1961 black nationalist militants started civil rights disturbances aimed at securing majority rule for the country's 6.8 million blacks who now outnumber whites by 27-to-one.

U.S. plan for stabilising copper prices draws mixed reactions

GENEVA, Feb. 28 (R)—The United States yesterday outlined a plan to stabilise copper prices based on a buffer stock of at least one million tonnes of the metal, but the idea drew a cool response from Australia and Canada, two leading producers.

The proposed buffer scheme would aim to keep copper prices within agreed levels by buying metal for the stockpile when prices fall and releasing it when prices go up.

The week-long meeting is the 14th in a series over nearly three years aimed at trying to stabilise the volatile copper market. It is being held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on

Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Consideration of a proposed inter-governmental body of producers and consumers to monitor the market was shelved last October because of divergence over how much independence the body should have.

Meanwhile, world copper prices have soared to above \$1,000 a tonne from \$771 at the end of last year.

Introducing the U.S. proposal, Mr. Ogden said a buffer of at least one million tonnes appeared necessary to ensure a reasonable degree of price stability and balanced protection of agreed floor and ceiling prices.

He gave no indication of what these prices should be, but said

they should be fixed about 20 per cent above and below a mid-point reference price.

Mr. Ogden said the U.S. was against supplementing the buffer stock system with export or production controls on producing states, because these brought with them a wide range of economic, legal, administrative and other problems.

He said the U.S. proposal should not be construed as a commitment by the U.S. to a negotiation on an international copper agreement as several issues required further examination, including the price adjustment mechanism, stock size and price band width.

At the end of yesterday's session, the meeting, chaired by Mr. Simon Widiatmo of Indonesia, agreed to continue discussing in private possible elements of an international copper agreement.

Canadian delegate Dennis Browne advocated studying other possible measures such as coordinated national stocks, supply management measures other than stocks, stabilisation of export earnings, removal of impediments to trade, market development schemes and improved consultations.

Australian delegate Montefiore said: "What we still lack is persuasive evidence that any measure either alone or in combination with others is likely to succeed in achieving the stability we all want."

Relations with the United States, Venezuela's main market for its oil, will remain a priority with increasing economic interdependence resulting from the country's growth as a consumer of U.S. products and technology.

The U.S. buys 34 per cent of Venezuela's total oil exports, but this is only a minor share of its 16 million-barrel daily consumption, only a third of which comes from members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The possibility of alternative supply sources for the U.S. in Alaska and Mexico led Venezuela to hold back on oil price rises.

An increase in purchasing power and government development plans after the three-fold increase of world oil prices in 1974 turned the country into an attractive market for U.S. goods, and loans from American private

banks account for a substantial share of the \$7 billion external debt.

Although Venezuela did not join its OPEC partners in the 1973 oil embargo, a U.S. law excluding its products from preferential tariff treatment remains a major source of friction between the two governments.

However, the conflicts are more a matter of principle than a real economic hurdle for Venezuela, as very few local products besides oil reach the U.S. markets.

The president-elect has said he will modify contracts in the nationalised oil industry.

Since the state took over the industry in 1976, operating companies have maintained their links with foreign firms providing technology, and Mr. Herrera has vowed to increase the country's independence and develop local expertise.

In the last few years, Venezuela

has urged the U.S. to fulfil its human rights commitments, pressing for firm international action against the Nicaraguan Government of president Anastasio Somoza and staunchly supporting Panama in the negotiation of a new canal treaty.

Venezuela's policy of active cooperation in the Caribbean has put it on an equal standing with the most influential countries in the area: Mexico and Cuba.

Despite belt-tightening plans, Mr. Herrera will uphold aid commitments to the Caribbean and Central America.

President Perez's government implemented a policy of close relations with the area, increasing communications and trade.

Venezuela will buy Jamaican bauxite for its aluminium industry and is already an important source of tourism and trade for Trinidad and Tobago and the Netherlands Antilles.

Outlook for Venezuela's new leadership

By Jorge Banales
Reuters

CARACAS—Venezuelan policy towards the Western Hemisphere is expected to be maintained along the present lines when president-elect Luis Herrera Campins takes over in March.

Mr. Herrera's Social-Christian Party, has consistently supported the ruling Democratic Action (AD) Party's major foreign policy initiatives during President Carlos Andres Perez's five-year period of office, marked by a dramatic increase in Venezuela's international role.

Although he has vowed to concentrate on the country's domestic problems, the new president, who won an upset election victory over the AD candidate last December, will inherit a broad range of financial commitments in Central America and the Caribbean reflecting the growth of Ven-

ezuelan influence in the area.

Relations with the United States, Venezuela's main market for its oil, will remain a priority with increasing economic interdependence resulting from the country's growth as a consumer of U.S. products and technology.

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banks account for a substantial share of the \$7 billion external debt.

Although Venezuela did not join its OPEC partners in the 1973 oil embargo, a U.S. law excluding its products from preferential tariff treatment remains a major source of friction between the two governments.

However, the conflicts are more a matter of principle than a real economic hurdle for Venezuela, as very few local products besides oil reach the U.S. markets.

The president-elect has said he will modify contracts in the nationalised oil industry.

Since the state took over the industry in 1976, operating companies have maintained their links with foreign firms providing technology, and Mr. Herrera has vowed to increase the country's independence and develop local expertise.

In the last few years, Venezuela

has urged the U.S. to fulfil its human rights commitments, pressing for firm international action against the Nicaraguan Government of president Anastasio Somoza and staunchly supporting Panama in the negotiation of a new canal treaty.

Venezuela's policy of active cooperation in the Caribbean has put it on an equal standing with the most influential countries in the area: Mexico and Cuba.

Despite belt-tightening plans, Mr. Herrera will uphold aid commitments to the Caribbean and Central America.

President Perez's government implemented a policy of close relations with the area, increasing communications and trade.

Venezuela will buy Jamaican bauxite for its aluminium industry and is already an important source of tourism and trade for Trinidad and Tobago and the Netherlands Antilles.

In office, Mr. Herrera will have to deal with a border conflict involving almost two thirds of the territory claimed by neighbouring Guyana and a fishing rights dispute with Trinidad and Tobago.

Venezuela also has important financial commitments in Central America, which in some cases clash with its opposition to the right-wing governments of the area.

President Perez maintained close relations with Panama and Costa Rica—the only democratic governments in the isthmus—but its relations with Nicaragua have been strained since the crushing of a popular rebellion against President Somoza in September.

Although opposed in principle to the authoritarian governments of five of the six countries in the area, Mr. Herrera will uphold cooperation agreements totalling \$511 million.

On Guatemala's claim British territory of Belize has adopted a approach, but supports the right of people determination.

Guatemala and Mexico sovereignty over the territory while the Brerement favour Belize independence.

Mr. Herrera has vowed to support democracy, support of democratic government and active defence of human rights via military governments.

Relations with Chile strained since the ousted Socialist President Allende in 1973, and severed its diplomatic ties in 1976 after the killing of a Uruguayan in a sought refuge in the Y. Embassy in Montevideo.



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